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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS, 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Woodhull in Court Under Subpœna—She Makes a Few Remarks to the Court—Moulton Recalled—A Categorical Denial of the Defendant's Testimony—The Plaintiff Rests—Sur-Rebuttal Begun—Last Witness to be Called To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 12.—At the opening of the Brooklyn City Court to-day Mr. Evarts asked for a short delay, as he was expecting some papers about which he wished to ask Mr. Tilton some questions and did not desire to put another witness on the stand until he was disposed of. Mr. Beecher is still absent from the court room, but his wife and son were present. Seated on the bench with Judge Neilson, was Robert Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland. In the interval of awaiting for the arrival of papers, the time was spent by the lawyers in consultations and examining the testimony of different witnesses, and by the audience in listless and desultory conversations.

Mr. Shearman escorted Mrs. Woodhull into the court room, about half past eleven o'clock, and after taking his place said that Mrs. Woodhull had refused to produce certain letters of Tilton's, unless under instructions from the Court.

Ex-Judge Fullerton, who had come in during the delay, said he hoped the Court would not so instruct her.

Judge Neilson said he would not give the witness any instructions.

Mr. Evarts said that the subpœna demanded the production of papers, and he thought Mr. Fullerton argued that Mrs. Woodhull was summoned here as a witness and not as a mere expressman, and counsel then read a subpœna commanding Mrs Woodhull to appear at court in person.

Judge Neilson said the papers might be given up if the witness had no personal objections.

Mr. Shearman then called Mrs. Woodhull and had a brief conversation with her, after which she addressed the Court and stated that the letters in her possession were in no way discreditable to her or to any one who was mentioned, and that she had been in prison several times for publishing this scandal, and while there her office had been ransacked and papers taken, some of which were in the hands of the defense, and others with the prosecution. With this explanation, she said she was content to deliver up the papers, which she did, and they were closely examined by the counsel. While the lawyers were examining the correspondence, Mrs. Woodhull sat right in front of Mrs. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts, after brief delays, said they would not cross-examine Tilton for some time yet. Judge Fullerton argued that Tilton should be called now as the prosecution would be placed at a great disadvantage by Tilton being called at a future period as they might then want Mrs. Woodhull as a witness, and she might then be beyond the jurisdiction of this court. Judge Neilson said that was true when the other side called Tilton, they should also have Mrs. Woodhull in attendance.

John Napoleon Lough was recalled and testified as follows: since I was last called I have measured the distance between Schaufler's restaurant and Delmonico's, and I found the distance was twenty-four feet.

Francis D. Moulton was then recalled. He testified: In my interview with Mr. Beecher on December 26th, 1870, with reference to delivering up the retraction letter, I never said to Beecher that he should take a generous view and act for the interests of all parties concerned. In the interview of January 14, 1871, I did not say to Beecher that Elizabeth loved his little finger better than Tilton's whole body. After I had written the letter of contrition I gathered my papers so that he might read them. The letter was read before it was signed. I never said to Beecher that after using the first letter I would burn it. I do not remember having stopped Beecher in his dictation to ask if he had taken it down correctly. The letter was finished before it was read. I never had Beecher's portrait in my house on Clinton street. I never said to Beecher, in January, 1871, what a grand thing it would be if Tilton and he could join forces on the *Christian Union*. In an interview with Beecher, February 3d, 1872, I never said he had wealth and friends at his back and Tilton was being borne down and had no friends. I did not treat him with any coldness or severity on that day, and I do not think, in fact, I ever had any such interview as Beecher described. I was ill at my house at that time. Through the letter of February 5, 1872, I learned that Beecher met Tilton in the cars. I did not ask Beecher to appoint an arbitration committee for the settlement of all difficulties. We talked about the settlement of the difficulties between Tilton and Bowen, and not those between Tilton and Beecher. I did not suggest to Beecher on the night of June 1, 1873, that Kinsella should be sent for; and at the interview of May 31, 1873, Beecher did not denounce Tilton. On the night of December 30, 1870, and at the interview between Tilton and Beecher the latter did not ask me to be present. I never proposed the writing of the card suggested by Beecher for Tilton to present to the Investigating Committee. I never said to Tracy, in November, 1872, in speaking of the letter of contrition, that it was there were notes or memoranda of a conversation I had with Beecher. Tracy did not say anything to me as papers seemed to impiy that Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton without success. Tracy and I had no conversation on the question of improper proposals, nor was there any allusion to it, except in so far as the letter of retraction alluded to the subject; nor did Tracy suggest that Mr. Tilton's charges against Beecher were the result of a misunderstanding. He never suggested that the statement of the latter should be made to some eminent citizens of Brooklyn. I never asked Tracy what could be done for Tilton if he made a statement in this case in this way. There was nothing said at the time of the arbitration about burning the documents. I was present at the time Mrs. Tilton's room. I was present at the time Mrs. Tilton's room. I was present at the time Mrs. Tilton's room

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

THE Buffalo *Express* characterizes WILLIAM D. KELLEY as one who can see only one hole in a skimmer.

THE *Post* still hurls stupidities at us, and is still engaged in oracularly elaborating upon points respecting which it is profoundly ignorant.

AND now that delightful Democratic Arcadia, Arkansas, is beginning to talk about seceding from its financial obligations, by way of obeying the Scriptural injunction, "owe no man anything."

THE Lancaster and Quarryville Narrow Gauge Railroad was opened to travel on Tuesday. It is so long since we chronicled the opening of a new railroad that the announcement has become a novel one.

OBSERVES the smart Boston *Post*: "Since the last reduction in the national debt, only $2,131,305,431 remains to be paid off." Slow work, isn't it? this wiping out of a colossal debt incurred for the suppression of that causeless Democratic rebellion?

NEXT fall the people of Ohio are going to sue the Democracy for breach of contract in failing to deliver the "reform" which they promised, and the fright of the latter shows them to be already convinced that they will be muleted in damages and costs.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that, ten years from now, Washington city will be the most beautiful city in the world, and those who do not believe it, are invited to come on and see for themselves. Had not they better wait until the ten years are up?

THE Memphis *Appeal* calls upon all "the votaries of the Lost Cause" to contribute toward a substantial monetary testimonial to JEFF. DAVIS, upon the ground that he is poor, and has "endured all, suffered all, for principle." So did BEELZEBUB, but he didn't make any such whining appeal.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says that the name of the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is BURNAM, not BURNHAM. The newspapers, however, have got this surplus "h" in his name, and he will never get it out again; unless he does it when "Burnam wood doth come to Dunsinane."

THE March monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows a decrease in our exports of $28,768,000 for the first three months of the calendar year, and of $49,153,000 for the first three quarters of the fiscal year; while the reduction in the imports for the two periods respectively is $9,598,000 and $14,548,000.

IT IS reported that Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, announces the abolition of the Internal Revenue Department as a part of Democratic policy. SAMMY, being a Protectionist, expects in this way to compel Congress to increase the tariff duties to an extent sufficient to supply the hundred millions now annually collected by the Internal Revenue Department.

WHEAT fields in this section of country, which looked bare and unpromising at the close of winter, are now, under the influence of the spring rains and warmer weather, putting on a much improved appearance. Those who, in the West, ploughed up their wheat fields and put in corn, would have shown better judgment had they waited a little longer.

THE following table shows the trade of each of the five leading ports of entry during last month:

	Imports of mdse.	Exports of mdse.	Total trade.
New York	$ 26,210,627	$ 10,351,153	$ 36,561,785
Boston	3,560,045	3,010,388	6,570,431
Philadelphia	3,526,712	2,371,157	5,897,869
Baltimore	1,862,811	4,807,426	6,670,237
New Orleans	850,154	11,990,238	12,840,392

THE Vice President went from Nashville to Memphis, from Memphis to Little Rock, and from Little Rock to Texas, on his way to Denver. "Is this the way to Lowell?" asked a pedestrian, who was going the wrong way, of a Yankee whom he met. "Well," said the cautious New Englander, "you can go to Lowell, that way; but it is 25,000 miles to it in that direction, and only 3 miles in the other."

IT IS likely that the close of the current fiscal year will witness the retirement of Secretary FISH from the Department of State. The Washington *Republican*, of Tuesday, has a long doubl -leaded article highly laudatory of his abilities as a diplomatist, his services as a statesman and his character as a man; designed, we take it, as a semi-official intimation of his intention to resign his portfolio, presently.

SPEAKING of the Republican nomination for the Presidency, the Baltimore *American* says:

As to the various prominent candidates named for the Republican nomination, we think the choice of the party in Maryland would strongly incline upon Speaker Blaine. Should a new man be chosen, as is not improbable, owing to the rivalry of the several contestants, Secretary Bristow will stand foremost among those from whom the choice will be made.

IN HIS speech of acceptance after receiving the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, Colonel MCCREARY thus congratulated the convention on the progress of the party in that State: "Fellow-citizens, it has been but a few years since the fragments of the Democratic party were gathered in the city of Louisville, after the war." This has an unusually firm basis of historic truth. The party had been terribly cut up. But then you cannot fool with guns and bayonets safely, you know.

THE Union League of Philadelphia has issued an address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, urging good nominations and Reform within the party lines. "This address," says the *Press*, "is somewhat lengthy, and will be duly advertised in the journals of Philadelphia." As the Philadelphia Republican papers do not consider it of sufficient importance to publish, but remit it to their advertising columns, we presume it will have but little chance of reaching those to whom it is addressed, outside of Philadelphia.

THE General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, will convene next week, one at Cleveland, the other at St. Louis. The question of reuniting the two branches will come up in both, but is not likely to meet with an early settlement. The Northern Church has already held out a fraternal hand, but it has not received a fraternal clasp. The Southern branch insists that the Northern Church shall take back, unequivocally, all they ever said against slavery, rebellion and the South. The Richmond *Presbyterian*, for instance, says that, while this is refused, there "is not an element entering into our views of religion, not a sentiment of Christian honor and duty we have imbibed through life, which does not absolutely despise and abhor the very idea of such a heartless formality."

IF, as the facts sent, out from Washington city indicate, the recent raid upon the distillers and rectifiers in the West was made by Secretary BRISTOW in such a secret way as to keep every one in the Internal Revenue Bureau from knowing it, except Commissioner DOUGLASS, and if this secrecy was practiced because some of the subordinate officers in the Bureau were in league with the illicit distillers, the Secretary of the Treasury should promptly discharge every one of these subordinates. If it be said that they are not known and cannot be discovered, the answer will be that the skill which ferreted out the frauds of the whisky ring is certainly equal to the task of discovering who, among the clerks in the Treasury Department, were in collusion with that ring. It is not fair that suspicion should fall on all, unless all are guilty; and the innocent can be known only by exposing the guilty.

THE International Sunday School Convention, now in session at Baltimore, is very largely attended, and promises to prove productive of important future results, as respect harmony and usefulness in modes of teaching and study. Perhaps the happiest outcome of the last Convention, held some three years ago, was the agreement to study a series of Bible lessons, which should from year to year be selected by a committee of representative men from the various denominations. At first the opponents of this plan laughed at it as an impracticable thing, and even its best friends wondered how it could work, and if it would not soon wear out. Now, however, a large majority of the Sunday schools of the United States and Canada, as well as a great many in England and Scotland, are studying every Sunday the same Bible verses. The present Convention will unquestionably make another forward movement in the juvenile religious education of the age.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The attempt of the Democratic press to make it appear that the gigantic whisky frauds which have just been brought to light are the result of an excessively onerous excise, will not wash. Notwithstanding the tax was increased somewhat last winter, it is still less than half the amount it was in the palmy days of the old Ring. It is nonsense to assert, as Senator BAYARD is reported to have done, that the tax had passed the revenue point and become a premium on fraud. The law is all right, and every penny of the tax imposed by it could have been strictly collected, provided the local revenue officers had discharged their duty faithfully and honestly. It would seem that the only remedy that can be applied under the circumstances is discipline of the most rigid character, instant new appointments wherever merit is found wanting, and the strictest accountability in every detail of official duty. The times demand the strongest nerve and determination at the head of the Revenue Bureau, and it is to be hoped that neither of these qualities will be found wanting. The details of the late exposure show that forty per cent. of the stealings were paid to Government officials. This was a tremendous fund with which to corrupt men, and nothing short of the greatest vigilance on the part of the Government will prevent a repetition of the frauds now turned inside out.

The Ring, whose profits amounted to hundreds of millions a year, had managed to manipulate its agents into the revenue service, and its members into all the departments, gaining the confidence of leading officers, and frustrating every attempt to stop the frauds of the distillers and collect the revenue, so that it was not until the Secretary of the Treasury had secured the service of new and unsuspected agents, that he was able to detect the villainy, obtain the necessary amount of information respecting the complicity of officers, and, when fully armed with the requisite facts, make the seizures without warning.

The headquarters of the Ring were at St. Louis, but it had covered the whole country with its secret network, and had assumed the character of a vast conspiracy to swindle the Government and saddle upon honest taxpayers an excessive and unjust proportion of the national expenses. Two-thirds of the whisky shipped from St. Louis for the last year has, it seems, been what is termed "crooked," as whisky which has not paid tax is called. The amount of the frauds in St. Louis alone will not fall below a million dollars annually for the last two years. The developments at Chicago and Milwaukee are also on a great scale. Illicit whisky has been traced into all the prominent Eastern and Southern cities, and the Government is in possession of the necessary proofs to enable it to trace the larger part of all the illicit traffic which has been carried on for the last year. The law follows the spirit wherever it may be found, till it has paid the tax. No compromise must be considered, the evidence is overwhelming against the parties implicated, and their cases must go into the courts. If the scoundrels themselves go to the penitentiary, so much the better. It is satisfactory to know that the prospect seems fair that the Government will be able to establish so strong a case as to recover from the property seized an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to the sum total of the frauds perpetrated.

"THE experiment of postal telegraphy has worked well in England.—*Chicago Journal*.

Not so well. The figures show that during the year ended with March the receipts were £1,120,000, the expenses £1,193,065; net loss, £73,065. This, it will be noticed, is the account of operation alone. The interest which the Government has had to pay on the millions borrowed and invested in the telegraphs is in addition to the loss. The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated a revenue of £1,250,000 to meet expenses of £938,000; and he was badly disappointed at both ends of the account. It is by no means an experiment to be imitated in this country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Pope will be eighty-three years of age to-day. He is old, and Pius.

The number of emigrants from Ireland last year was 16,213 less than in 1873.

Spring has not even yet conquered the elemental conspiracy of the polar powers.

Ladies who wear bonnets to the Cincinnati musical festival, are notified to pay for two seats.

The New Englanders are beginning to hunt that delectable bird, the clam, from its native lair.

The "rare old china" mania has developed a new branch of business in England —that of making it.

A w-hooping business. Over half a million flour barrels were made at Rochester, New York, last year.

Lucy Stowe complains that women never have been tried by their peers. That's because they are a peerless sex.

The Baxter Steam Canal Boat Company will start a boat every day from Buffalo to New York, and *vice versa*, this season.

San Francisco is suffering from the worst spring ever known to the oldest inhabitant —under the age of seven-and-twenty years.

The value of the Canadian fisheries for last year was $11,081,886, an increase in the scale of nearly a million dollars over 1873.

Experiments with carbonic acid gas, as a motive power for war vessels, are to be made by the direction of the Navy Department.

Possibly Yeddon't believe it, but it is none the less true, a Centennial Commission has been organized at Yeddo by enterprising natives.

It is estimated in Louisiana that the fruit yield of that State this summer will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known at the South.

Chicago has some credit still. Her Comptroller has just succeeded in placing in New York a six months' loan of $3,000,000, at the low rate of 6 per cent.

McGeachy's *Danburian*, which aspired to rival the *Danbury News*, has gone under; assets, "one pair of twenty inch shears, and a mugful of fresh paste."

The New Hampshire Fish Commissioners propose to effect a revolution in fish culture by stocking with full grown white fish and shad instead of with spawn and fry.

A Nebraska City paper claims that enough railroad ties have been caught floating in the Missouri river at that place to build the contemplated road to Kearney.

Last year Prussia produced 32,347,999 tons of coal, of the value of $18,000,000. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coal, ranks next to England and the United States.

The Commissioner of Education has just forwarded to Chili for the International Exposition to be held there in September, 150 volumes illustrating the system of education here.

And now the ethnologists affirm that China was originally peopled from Peru, which possessed a high civilization and an immense population four thousand years before Christ.

And now New Bedford, Mass., has the mining fever. Somebody picked up a bit of gold on the beach there, the other day, and they are putting up the prices on real estate, awfully.

Last Sunday was "Hospital Sunday" in New England. All the churches, Protestant and Catholic, took up collections for the benefit of the various hospitals, a handsome sum being realized.

New York pays 40 per cent. of all the newspaper postage of the country. The last quarter it paid $80,000, against Chicago $18,000, Boston $16,000 and Philadelphia $12,000 for newspaper postage.

The blunder of a Louisiana drug clerk in preparing a prescription wrongly, physicked his employers $25,000 worth, the Supreme Court of that State having just awarded that sum as damages.

Gold mining in Northeast Georgia is said to present just now a very hopeful appearance. The completed mills are running with satisfactory results, and the building of several large works is rapidly progressing.

Dr. John Hall's new church in New York city is the most spacious and costly edifice belonging to the Presbyterian denomination in America, costing more than a million dollars, and seating over two thousand people.

While a debtor's property and insurance thereon stood in his wife's name, and the creditors proved fraud, nevertheless they cannot, an Iowa court has decided, touch the insurance money. It seems a strange decision.

FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Favorable Opening of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Trade—Pittsburgh Taking Large Quantities—Stocks of Ore and Metal Light—The Union Steel Screw Company—Austin Powder Works Being Rebuilt—Coal Strikes and Their Effects—Lake Transportation—Probable Change in the Steel Mill at Sandusky.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CLEVELAND, May 11, 1875.

Contrary to information which has been promulgated in Pittsburgh, the iron ore trade with the Lake Superior district, at this point, is opening very fair, considering the depression and the poor inducements held out for consumption. Pittsburgh alone makes several important contracts, which embrace ores from the Republic, the Jackson and Cleveland mines. The Lucy Furnace is understood to have arranged for the shipment of the produce of the Kloman mine, on her own account, which will embrace during the season not less than forty thousand tons. The Republic has already made sales of over forty thousand tons, and the Jackson, the Cleveland, the Lake Superior, the Michigamme and the Spurr, an aggregate of nearly one hundred thousand tons more. This is considered a good beginning for a bad season, and the price—$7 50 for No. 1 specular at Cleveland—will afford a little margin on cost of production, if freights are not advanced too high before the contracts are filled.

The stock of ore now in hand is quite low and would not last a fortnight in brisk times. The stocks of pig iron have also been worked down so that Mansfield and Hanging Rock metals are coming into keep up the assortments. The sales are in small lots, for each day's consumption, but the drain is steady. Prices have not changed for a fortnight in any particular worth mentioning, though there has been a gradual softening, and holders are firm at current rates. Stove manufacturers and steel men have been on the market quite numerous, of late, but their orders cannot be filled, as the soft charcoal irons have for some time been picked up.

The mills and furnaces here are fairly busy, some of them driven, and all having as much work as the general condition of the times will justify.

It was stated in an Eastern publication that the death of Stillman Witt would have a disastrous effect upon the affairs of the Union Steel Screw Company of this place, an institution in which he was largely interested; but aside from the loss of his sound advice and business influence, the affairs of the company will not be disturbed, as its capital and business are sufficient to keep it in its present prosperous condition.

The Austin Powder Company are rebuilding their works, which were a short time ago destroyed by an explosion, and will soon be ready for the manufacture of 1,500 kegs of powder per day.

The coal strikers are annoying our manufacturers to quite an extent, by creating a scarcity of fuel and the uncertainty of obtaining it. The dealers, contrary to the usual custom, have not advanced rates nor relaxed an effort to keep their customers supplied, though at times they have not had a ton in their yards.

This coal trouble will give working mines superior opportunity to increase their business, and some of them which have heretofore struggled hard for an existence are now coming into popular favor, and will of course retain enough trade when general resumption takes place to materially cut down the usual product of the older mines. These strikes have already had the effect to take some of the lake coal trade, formerly done at Erie and Cleveland, to Chicago, where it is met by coal from the Illinois mines, and as some of these contracts have been entered into for the season, the business cannot be brought back to Lake Erie this summer.

The several lake transportation lines have completed their arrangements for the season with nearly their usual force, but the business so far offered is not at all encouraging for them. Grain freights from the West, it is expected, will be abundant, but the rates will be very low on account of the great amount of tonnage not profitably employed.

Negotiations are in hand for the lease of the Ness Silicion Steel Mill, at Sandusky, to be adapted to the manufacture of nuts, after the Ostrander plan. This plan embraces the formation of a hollow pile and welding it over a mandrel in a muck train, and the rolling of hollow nut bar, which is sawed into nuts before the forge heat has cooled down. In case the Sandusky mill cannot be obtained, an effort will be made to establish a factory at Cleveland.

The Sandusky Nonpareil Nail Mill was built and completely equipped at great expense, and run but a few weeks before it was closed down by creditors and the panic. It lately passed into the hands of Sandusky stockholders, who are desirous of getting a dividend out of it in some way.

OCCASIONAL.

PERSONAL.

Carruth, the Vineland editor, who was shot by Landis and carries the bullet in his brain, is now able to sit up, and his physicians say he will recover.

Mr. Algernon Sartoris, the President's son-in-law, who has been making a brief visit to his home in England for the purpose of attending to some urgent private business, has come back again. He expects to return to England with Mrs. Sartoris in September next.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, to the San Francisco *Chronicle* announces the death of Hon. George A. La Dow, at Pendleton, Oregon, on the morning of May 1, of rheumatism of the heart. He was well on the day previous, and attended court all day. Mr. La Dow was elected representative to Congress at the general election in 1874. There were three candidates, and Mr. La Dow was nominated by the Democrats.

Captain George L. Christian, clerk of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeal, has received a letter from the Baroness Augusta Von Strauz, dated April 21, 1875, 18 Callville Road, Notting Hill, London, in which she inquires whether, since the 1st of December, 1874, anything has been heard of Baron Otto Von Strauz in that city in the common law business relative to the sale of his property in Florida. The writer of the letter is evidently a lady of education, and sends a letter which she requests Captain Christian to give to Baron Von Strauz if he should turn up. The letter received by Captain Christian was addressed: "To the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of Law, Richmond, United States." The writer expresses great anxiety to know of her husband's whereabouts.

One of the good stories in General Sherman's new book illustrates the lax notions of discipline that prevailed after the first Bull Run. An officer in Sherman's brigade coolly told the latter he was going home, as his term of service had expired, although he had not been mustered out. "Old Tecumseh" replied that if he undertook to leave, he, Sherman, would "shoot him on the spot." Sherman has a way of looking as though he "meant business," and the officer did not start, but the same day Mr. Lincoln visited the brigade. The rest of the story we give in Sherman's words: In the crowd I saw the officer with whom I had the passage at revolver that morning. His face was pale, and his lips compressed. I foresaw a scene, but sat on the front seat of the carriage as quiet as a lamb. This officer forced his way through the crowd to the carriage, and said "Mr. President, I have a cause of grievance. This morning I went to speak to Colonel Sherman, and he threatened to shoot me." Mr. Lincoln, who was still standing, said, "Threatened to shoot you?" "Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me." Mr. Lincoln looked at him, and then at me, and stooping his tall, spare form toward the officer, said to him in a loud stage whisper, easily heard for some yards around: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it." The officer turned about and disappeared, and the men laughed at him. Soon the carriage drove on, and as we descended the hills I explained the facts to the President, who answered, "Of course I didn't know anything about it, but I thought you knew your own business best." I thanked him for his confidence, and assured him that what he had done would go far to enable me to maintain good discipline, and it did.

The Pennsylvania Wheat Crop.

The reports which we publish this morning from upwards of two hundred different points on the present condition and prospect of the Pennsylvania wheat crop will be of general interest to all our readers. These reports will be found specially valuable and reliable from the fact that they give a generous view of the whole field, differing in this respect from the straggling and detached data collected at different periods (and hence of little value) by the Bureau of Agriculture. It will be seen that in at least two-thirds of the localities reporting the prospect for a good crop is very discouraging, and as near as can be estimated the entire yield of the State will not be more than half the usual average.

Pennsylvania, for three-quarters of a century, held the front rank among the wheat-growing States of the Union, but for twenty years she has fallen behind in the race, and now ranks sixth in the sisterhood, although there is a slight annual increase in her wheat acreage and production. In 1860, in point of production Pennsylvania ranked first, Ohio coming second, New York third, Virginia fourth, Illinois fifth, and Indiana sixth. Ten years later Illinois took the lead, followed in the order named by Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1870, according to the United States census returns, the yield of the ten leading wheat-producing States was as follows:

	Bushels.
Illinois	30,125,495
Iowa	29,170,692
Ohio	27,883,159
Indiana	27,747,222
Wisconsin	25,029,316
Pennsylvania	19,672,957
Virginia	18,834,043
Minnesota	16,678,702
California	14,955,998
Missouri	12,168,462
New York	12,084,522

From present indications the Pennsylvania crop alone will fall short nearly ten million bushels of the average yield. The reports from other States also show a very light crop, and it is not improbable that the entire crop of the country will fall short of the average by at least one-quarter.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM BUTLER COUNTY, PA.

Past and Future—Coal Discoveries Near Murrinsville—New Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MURRINSVILLE, BUTLER CO., May 10th, 1875.

Though long famed as the mythical "Soap Mines," and our inhabitants considered, by many, as the "Verdant Greens" of Western Pennsylvania, we are certainly not behind our neighbors, even in material progress. As an agricultural county Butler is scarcely behind her neighbors, and in her mineral and fluid resources she is surpassed by none; and now that railroads, with all their facilities, are stretching out toward us, we will speedily show outsiders that we will use the advantages God has given us to as good purpose, as those who in the past have spoken of us only to deride us.

Everything here presages a brilliant future for the county. In the southern portion oil has been discovered in immense quantities. Up to the extreme north of the county, development, notwithstanding hard times, is going on, and there is every probability that events will prove us to possess the very center of the oil producing region. More than this; in this northern end of the county, we have an immense body of coal that scarcely can be equaled in the valleys of the Monongahela or Youghiogheny. For instance, in this immediate neighborhood, Murrinsville, drifts have been opened that disclose three fine veins of coal, all of which can be operated without shafting. The uppermost vein is one of cannel coal, which, even now, obtains a very fair price in the Eastern market. The other two veins, each about four feet in thickness, furnish a splendid supply of bituminous coal that cannot be excelled in Western Pennsylvania. With such resources as these at hand, there is no reason to doubt that Butler county will soon stand on a footing of equality with the proudest county in the State.

This county, too, one of the latest settled in the State, retains yet among her inhabitants much of the honesty that characterized her hardy pioneers, and in this she certainly holds at least equal rank with her more favored sisters.

During this summer the Allegheny and Shenango Railroad will have track laid up through Northern Butler county, and will thus throw into market all our mineral wealth. The West Penn Railroad in the southern portion will continue to do the same for our oil. All we need is that capital should seek an investment here, and our not ungrateful soil will speedily reimburse those who invest, and repay with redoubled interest those who desire yet further to press on her assured destiny.

RUSTICUS.

Another Discovery of Oil in West Virginia.
[From the Wheeling Standard, 8th May.]

We yesterday deferred mentioning the fact that a vein of petroleum oil had been discovered opposite Moundsville, in the hope that we might obtain a more satisfactory and definite account of the discovery than we had when we went to press.

The discovery was made on Friday last, in an old shaft, about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, perpendicular measurement, and situated on the premises of Colonel Thompson, immediately across from Moundsville, and about twelve miles below this city. The shaft is one worked by the Union Coal Company, and the flow of oil from the crevice in the coal seam through which the oil comes, is expected to come up to forty or more barrels per day.

A bottle of the oil was brought to the city by Mr. Thompson yesterday, and examined by Mr. Isaiah Warren, and by a refiner, and declared by him to be of good quality. Its specific gravity was ascertained to be about forty degrees. It is reported that a company will take active steps toward utilizing the discovery.

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of diseases accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with the seat of its locality. The practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which these maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, at the same time, the springs of vitality, purifying and giving them fresh impetus, and dispersing all those harmful symptoms which proceed from their intransigence and contamination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. From November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences on the first days of MAY and NOVEMBER, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and is payable in January and July semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINSLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
S. Bell Wilson, R. Grayson A. St. Bell Wilson, R. Sinclair, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fottenbee, Christopher Zug, John H. Hadley, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP—
The undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership for the Practice of their Profession.
M. O. JONES, M. D.,
123 Wylie avenue.
W. S. FOSTER, M. D.,
131 Wylie avenue.
May 3, 1875.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Person s desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. 7:ths

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the Partition of the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6. Sept. T., 1874.

To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Turner and H. J. McClure, Executor.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. 7th

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.
F. G. WEISE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞The Trade Supplied at Lowest Prices.

SEEDS, TREES, FLOWERS.
Fruit Trees,
Ornamental Trees,
Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
Choice Flower Seeds,
Accordeon Plants,
And Cut Flowers,
Wholesale and Retail by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
7th

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

CANDIDATES.

SHERIFF.
FOR SHERIFF—
R. H. FIFE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—
WM. J. DIEHL,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY RECORDER.
FOR COUNTY RECORDER—
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
OF FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to decision of Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JAMES G. MURRAY,
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND,
634 Pa. Vols.,
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CLERK OF COURTS.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS—
WM. H. M'CLEARY,
TENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Late Colonel 155th Pa. Vols.
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

CLOTHING.
THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not found in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and Indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are daily up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis,
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made to order and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS.
The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs; Cambria county, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Philad.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

HOTELS.
SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
OFFERED AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
New Summer Dress Goods!
Black Hernanias and Grenadines,
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
Splendid Quality at 87½c.
NEW BARGAINS TO-DAY.
At 25c, Best Bargains we have offered this season, extra wide Mohair Pongees, well worth 40c per yard.
From 22c to 37½c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 25c, Handsome New Diagonal Mohairs;
At 10c and 12½c, New Summer Dress Goods.
At 50c, Real Silk and Wool Poniees.
Mourning Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS!
At $1 25, Extra Quality Black Dress Silks, well worth $1 50.
At $1 50, our Special Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks, at equally low prices.
New Plain and Colored Striped Dress Silks.
At $1 50, Extra Quality Plain Colored Dress Silks, worth $2 00.
Latest Spring and Summer Styles
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits.
New Cashmere Shawls.
New Lace Sacques and Jackets.
Shawls, of every description.
NEW AND DESIRABL
STRIC
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, MATTINGS and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAMSHIPS.
FOR NEW ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.
THE STEAMSHIP JUNIATA,
1,320 TONS, CATHARINE, Master, will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given for freight to Mobile, Alabama, and all Texas ports and Inland towns.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
116 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelph

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

1780 No. 70 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1875.

Monetary matters in this city are quiet, not to say dull, and banker are beginning to consider this the normal condition of affairs.

The bill brokers seem to occupy their time chiefly in trying to amuse themselves, as their occupation, like Othello's, is gone—for the nonce at least.

Money continues abundant at eight to ten per cent. in the banks, with a shade stronger rate for outside borrowers.

—A city correspondent calls attention to our remarks on the subject of State usury laws as affecting national banks, called forth by a letter from a Foxburg bank cashier, and asks if some of the State supreme courts have not decided contrary to our statement of the case. To this we reply that the weight of authority is in favor of the decision that the penalty for the violation of the usury law by a national bank is that prescribed by the National Banking law of 1864.

On the other side of the question we find the Rapallo ridge in the case of the First National bank of Whitehall vs. Lamb, 50 N. Y. 95, in pronouncing the decision, laid down the principle that as a national bank, when it lends money to a customer, does this act in its private capacity, the loan being thus a private transaction between the bank and its dealer, there is no ground on which to set up any claim to exemption from State law. Hence, that the usury laws of the State of New York apply to all loans made by national banks within its limits, and the usury provisions of the National Bank act can have force in those States only where there is no usury law enacted by the State government.

On the other and more respectable side we have a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which is in direct conflict with that of New York. This action was brought by the Central National bank of New York, against Joseph Pratt, to hold him as an indorser of a bill of exchange drawn by Joseph M. Strong, of New York, upon Matthew Ellis, of Boston, payable to the order of the defendant, and by him indorsed for the plaintiff bank, by which it was discounted. The defense was usury under the laws of New York. The plaintiffs did not deny that usurious interest had been taken by them. But they contended that the bill of exchange was not thereby made void, because the State law is superseded by the National Bank act, so that a national bank in the State of New York is not amenable to the penalties of the State usury laws, but to the much lighter penalty of the National Bank act of 1864.

The Court gave judgment for the bank and in the decision state that "the provision of the United States Statutes of 1864, chapter 106, section 30, which enacts as the penalty of taking usurious interest the forfeiture of the entire interest charged, applies uniformly to all national banks organized under the statute; and that the laws of New York imposing more severe penalties for taking usury, do not apply to national banks established within the limits of that State."

In reporting this case the *Albany Law Journal* gives the following as the argument by which the Court arrived at the conclusion stated:

"The power of the Government to create a bank is supreme; from its nature it includes the power to endow it with all such faculties as are appropriate to accomplish its object. It is clear, as stated in Osborn vs. United States Bank, 9 Wheaton, 738, that the power to borrow and to aline in money is an appropriate and necessary faculty for a bank, and that without it the bank would not be able to perform its public functions in the most efficient manner. The rate of interest to be charged for the use of money is necessarily incident of a loan, and the power in Congress to authorize a bank to lend money implies necessarily the power to fix the rate of interest and the penalty for taking a greater rate. If a State may fix the rate of interest, it may substantially destroy this faculty of the bank. The power to create a bank includes the power to fix the limitations within which it may exercise its functions and faculties, and to determine the causes for which, and the manner in which it may be destroyed. The power vested in Congress is inconsistent with a power in any State or Territory to affix penalties upon the bank for taking usurious interest or for any other violation of the act of Congress. We are of opinion that it was within the constitutional power of Congress to fix the rate of interest which a national bank might take upon a loan of money, and to determine the penalty to be imposed for taking a greater rate; that such power, when exercised by Congress, is exclusive of State legislation; that the provision of the thirteenth section of the act of Congress we are considering, imposing a penalty for taking unlawful interest, applies as well to banks established in States where a rate of interest is fixed by law, as to banks in States where no rate is fixed, and therefore that the laws of New York imposing penalties for taking usury do not apply to national banks established within its limits."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 72 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market opened strong, with a disposition to cover shorts, after first transactions it was evident that the temper had changed, and stocks were freely sold both for long and short account.

The condition of the general market is very feverish and excited, being controlled by the momentary whims and prejudices of operators.

There are no special features to note concerning the market. It is asserted that the steamer Hadley had on board from Europe report says entirely successful in finding the buoyed cable. This caused an advance of 5 per cent. in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and a moderate decline in Western Union. We are of opinion that the probable success of the new cable has already been discounted to a large extent.

Lake Shore has been heavy in sympathy with the general market, but shows signs of firmness, particularly after a decline.

Pacific Mail was strong at the opening, but soon yielded to a pressure of sales. We are inclined to believe that this stock will be among the first to show signs of reaction, and that it will have a good advance as soon as the clouds which now overhang the market is removed.

We think that the worst of rumors have been circulated and that the market is about ready for another bull campaign.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 12, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S., 1881, coup	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1862	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜			
5-20's, 1864						
5-20's, 1865	119⅝		119⅝			119⅞
5-20's, 1865, new	122		122			122
5-20's, 1867	122		122			122
5-20's, 1867, registered						
5-20's, 1868	123¼		123¼			123¼
10-40's	116⅛		116			116⅛
10-40's, coupons	117		117			117
Currency 6's	124		124			124
New 5-per cents	116		116			116
Western Union Tel.	78⅜	78⅝	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Quicksilver	15		15			15
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	43	43	42¾	41⅝
Panama					134	134
Adams Express	102½			102		
Wells-Fargo Express				92		
American Express	64½			64		
United states Express						
New York Central	98	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞		
Erie						
Michigan Central	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Illinois Central						
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93½	92			92½	
Chicago & North'w'n					76	76
Do preferred					84	84
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	
St. Paul, common		36				36
Do preferred						
Wabash, common	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	29½					
Union Pacific	78½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Harlem						
Hannibal & St. Joe		21			21½	21½
Atlantic & Pacific	16½		16½			
Iron Mountain		21½				
C. C. & I. C						
Tennessee, old		70				71½
Tennessee, new		70				
South Carolinas, April		70				
South Carolinas, July		38½				40
Missouri 6's		92½				

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading, sales	53¼	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	129½	130
Oil Creek, sales	16¼	
Lehigh Valley, sales	50	
Allegheny Valley	96¾	97¼
Central Transportation	45	46
Erie pref.	33	34
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	77	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 12—Money easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

STERLING

Weak at 487 for sixty days, and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Heavy at 113⅝@113¾, closing at the former prices. Carrying rates 1-32@1-64 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $288,000. Clearings $26,000,000. Customs receipts $252,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad mortgages dull. State bonds quiet. The stock market opened firm with an improvement in some cases of from ½@¾ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which opened at 42¾, fell off to 42, rose to 43, and still later receded to 42¾. Erie fluctuated frequently between 27¾ and 28. At the second call the market was strong, with the exception of Wabash, which was weak at 12½. In the afternoon there was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange and a general wide fluctuations. It was announced that the contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail companies, which was expected to have been signed to-day, did not receive the signatures of the officers of the different corporations. On this Panama dropped suddenly from 134½ to 134, and Pacific Mail from 43¼ to 41⅝, with final ceilings at 134½ for the former and 43⅝ for the latter. There were a great many stories circulated, but at the close of business the impression prevailed that the impediments would be amicably removed. Erie was less active and ranged from 27¾ to 27⅝. There is still considerable mystery surrounding Erie speculation, but to-day the recent decline was partially explained by a report that negotiations were on foot to sell the coal lands of the company, one of its main resources of revenue, to a coal combination for the purpose of raising money to meet the interest maturing in June. These negotiations caused considerable indignation among stockholders, and it is said Mr. Jewett opposes any such sale. Wabash was weak and declined from 12¾ to 11, with a recovery to 11¾ at the close. The decline in this stock was based on rumors from Toledo that the stockholders' meeting there to-day did not result in any practical measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the road. The market closed active and feverish for Wabash and steady for the remainder of the list at a partial recovery from the lowest point of the day. Transactions 175,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 38,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	65¼	Do preferred	58
W., U. Tel	78¼	Wabash	11¾
Quicksilver	15¼	Do preferred	24
American Express	64	Fort Wayne	93¼
Adams Express	102½	Terre Haute	5
Wells Fargo Ex	92	Do preferred	21
U. S. Express	51¼	Chicago & Alton	105¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Do preferred	119
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	27½	Clev., Col. & Cin	110¼
Do preferred	39	Burlington & Q	118
Harlem	135¼	Lake Shore	71
Do preferred	131	Panama	141½
M. S. Central	71¾	C. C. & I. C	5¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific st'k	79
Do preferred	84½	Central Pacific bds	102
Rock Island	104¾	Union Pacific b'ds	109½
N. J. Central	93¾	Del. & Lackawa	119⅝
St. Paul	36¼	Bankers' Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1865	122¾
5-20's, 1862	116¾	5-20's, 1865, new	123¾
5-20's, 1864	117¾	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868, new	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	71¾	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	71¾	N. Carolina, new	11¾
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875. }

Mercantile circles in the city to-day experienced a generally active and satisfactory trade, the demand being good and at satisfactory values. There is not, it is true, the same rush of business that has been the case at this season in past years, but the steady movement that is now going on, gives good ground for hope that we are gradually recovering from the depression of the last year. In some branches of trade, circumstances still prevent an active business. In grain circles, there is still a rather limited business, with corn and oats somewhat firmer, and wheat unchanged here although lower in the West. Flour is active at steady prices. The panic about winter wheat, which has been so prominent a feature of the breadstuffs market, has almost subsided, and it is now nearly settled that while the winter wheat was somewhat damaged, there will not be any serious deficiency in crops next fall. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "reports from the country indicate that the prospects for the new crop are decidedly improving. Letters from Louisville states that the southern tier of counties in Indiana, in which a month ago the winter wheat was believed to be an entire failure, now promises nearly an average crop. Other letters were to the same effect, and the receipts of the morning were larger, while receivers spoke as if they expected to handle more wheat the next two weeks than in any equal time since last autumn."

The movement of country produce among commission houses and dealers was fairly active, and generally satisfactory prices were obtained. Apples are steady, while butter is unchanged in the prices of choice grades by the cool weather. Cheese is fairly active, the old stock being rather scarce, while new are in somewhat better demand and firmer. Eggs were easy at former quotations. Potatoes were in active demand, and prices firm, with small receipts. Green meats were in good supply and sold readily. Provisions were active, and while easier at the supply markets, were steady in values here. Groceries also experienced a very satisfactory trade, sugars being in good demand at a shade easier values, while Molasses was firm, tending upward, and tobaccos also were firm under advices of higher prices at supply points. Dry goods houses reported a brisk trade with reduced prices on several makes of sheetings and prints. Lumber continues quiet at former quotations. The general merchandise markets are steady, and a moderately active business was reported.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* has this to say with regard to the diversion of Western grain trade to Baltimore:

The receipts of flour and grain at Baltimore, as compiled by the Secretary of the Corn and Flour Exchange of that city, show a decrease for the four months ending March 1, as compared with the same time last year, of 8,600 barrels of flour and 751,319 bushels of grain. For the month of April there is an increase of about 40,000 barrels of flour and meal, 132,000 bushels of wheat and 73,000 bushels of corn, while oats and rye show a decrease. There does not appear from this to be a large diversion to that port going on in the grain trade just now, notwithstanding the low freights to the West. This, however, is not a perfectly fair conclusion, for the comparisons, as the table fairly, is not strictly a true one, unless we make a similar comparison for other seaboard ports, which we should not be likely to find to the most cases for the reason that stuff was being forwarded as fast as possible last year, in order to realize good prices before the opening of navigation; whereas, this spring the reverse is the case, as the low freights drives the power to grain on account of lower rates for wheat at the seaboard relatively than at the West, and much lower than last year.

The following were the exports from the four leading seaboard ports of the country (Portland and New Orleans not included), for the past week:

Articles.	Week ending May 8, 1875.	Week ending May 1, 1875.	Week ending May 9, 1874.
Flour, bbls	35,043	51,693	55,747
Wh't, bu	185,640	693,189	398,132
Corn, bu	830,891	883,455	65,355
Rye, bu	10,767		5,243
Pork, bbls	2,990	3,655	3,185
Lard, lbs	850,274	3,078,400	2,340,000
Bac'n, lbs	3,368,805	3,916,347	5,243,000

*From six points.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last show as follows:

Flour, bbls	473	Apples, bbls	22
Corn, bush	2,460	Wheat, bush	750
Barley, bush	900	Hay, tons	20
Butter, pkgs	51	Bacon, tcs	127
Potatoes, bush	2,940	Hay, bales	650

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past week:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,106	11,341	22,447
Apples, bbls	1,379	1,102	2,481
Beans, bush	484	83	567
Corn, bush	10,851	10,201	20,985
Wheat, bush	5,851	9,895	15,747
Barley, bush	5,718	4,500	10,218
Rye, bush	400	365	765
Oats, bush	13,478	11,919	25,397
Butter, pkgs	320	332	652
Bacon, pcs	5,201	7,503	12,704
Bacon, tcs	1,025	1,301	2,326
Potatoes, bush	13,225	14,353	26,078
Hay, bales	1,952	2,475	4,327

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The dealings in grain continue limited, owing to the lightness of stocks, and the unsettled condition of values. Receipts are also light, being only 37,275 bushels during the past week, against 40,068 bushels the preceding week. Leading dealers are of the opinion that we shall have more liberal receipts and greater activity, accompanied, perhaps, by lower prices in the course of a few weeks. *Wheat* is quiet, the receipts being mostly consigned to millers directly. We could learn of no transactions in this grain, and prices are wholly nominal. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter at $1 45@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 40@1 45; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 37@1 40; Ohio and Illinois spring do $1 30@1 35; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 20@1 25. As the Western markets become easier we may expect more activity in the wheat market, as millers are short of stock and would purchase more liberally if they could be put here at present prices. The week's receipts were 5,898 bushels against 5,851 bushels the preceding week. *Corn* was in better demand although weak in Chicago. Receipts continue fair, being 19,594 bushels this week, and 10,851 bushels the preceding week. Prices are firm; with an active demand. We note sales of car prime yellow car corn at 56c; car mixed at 56c; 4 cars shelled high-mixed at 56c; 1 car shelled yellow in sacks. We quote ear and shelled yellow in sacks. We quote shelled at 55@56c for yellow; 55@56c for high mixed; 86@87c for low mixed. Far was in light supply and in active demand at steady prices, with an active demand and a shade higher prices. Receipts continue moderate, having been 14,-219 bushels for the week, ending to-day, about the same as the preceding week. We note sales of 1 car prime white oats at 37½c per bushel. We quote at 73@74c for prime white; 72@73c for Ohio white; 71@72c for mixed. The prospect for this article, both near and at the Western and Eastern markets seems favorable for higher prices. Rye is in less demand but steady at $1 15@1 20 per bushel; receipts unimportant. Barley is wholly nominal with receipts during the week confined to-day of 4,500 bushels consigned directly to brewers. Jobbing prices rule 5@6c above our quotations.

FLOUR—There continues to be an active market, with prices steadily advancing, and such an upward tendency as previously. This is owing to the reassuring character of the crop reports from which it now appears that the deficiency in the wheatcrop will not be a serious one. Receipts 1,851 barrels, being 14,331 barrels during the week ending to-day, of which about a quarter were received by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 5,106 barrels receipts for the previous week. It seems safe to believe that the market here will rule firmer soon, as prices in this market are relatively lower than at other points, and are more than a dollar below what they were this time last year. We noted a sale of 100 barrels Ohio red wheat flour to-day at $5 90. We quote the following prices for the different grades: Superfine, No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 bbl; No. 1 extra, $6 75@7 25; No. 2 extra (Baltimore) $5 40@6 25 per 5 sacks 56 lbs; family, $7 50@8 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote as follows: Pittsburgh is 12½c per gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. Onions are quoted at $2 per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are selling at $2 00@2 25 per crate. Radishes are selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

Provisions.

There is an active market at easy prices but not materially changed from former quotations. Receipts continue active being 7,555 pieces and 1,305 tierces for the past week, which is somewhat in excess of the average of the preceding week. The receipts for two weeks are 12,254 pieces and 2,531 tierces, estimated at 3 months' sale, which does not include small packages of lard. The Chicago *Tribune* has the following regarding the aspect of the market in that city on Monday: "Hog products were more active, but weak, under free orders to sell. The speculation was of considerable, while city manipulators seemed anxious to get prices down to a point where products can be shipped to the seaboard without loss. The accounts of hogs were not large, and that market was quoted firm; but the tendency in other markets here in keeping with the general feeling, and those who have stuff wanted to get out of the deal."

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c per lb; rib sides are quoted at 12½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured a 13½c per lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 11c per lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 15@16c; canvassed do 16@17c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 13½c; smoked tongues, $2 dozen; 50c; ham sausage 10c; Bass Pork—The market is steady. We quote at $23 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9½@9¾c; half bbls do 10c; in buckets, 12½c; in 3-lb cadies, 13c; in 5-lb cadies, 13c; in 10-lb do, 13c; in 50-lb do, 12½c; in 100-lb do, 12c; in 5-lb do, 13c; in 3-lb do, 13½c; in 1-lb do, 14c.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 winter strained at $1 25 gallon; extra do $1 15; No. 1 do 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c per lb for choice, and 7½c for medium.

Petroleum.

May 13.—The weak feeling previously noted in petroleum resulted in a decline of about 5c in crude and ¼@⅜c in refined from former quotations. There is still a weak feeling with a light inquiry, and the prospects for the recovery of the lost ground do not at present seem flattering. The fact is that nothing will restore a healthy tone to this branch of industry until the laws of supply and demand are allowed the fullest and most unrestricted play in all matters appertaining to it. Competition in the carrying trade, and the application of the most economical and approved methods in the production, refining and transportation of the article, would, it seems to us, in operation, give it a steady and recognized value; and the cessation of the violent fluctuations which have been the result of rings and combinations in the past, would allow a steady demand to spring up which would in the end fully equal the supply.

CRUDE—The market was weak with a decline since our last report of 5@7½c. There is a slight demand from refiners, owing partly to the fact that many of them are well supplied with old stock, notwithstanding the low prices of the unfavorable aspect of the market for refined. Sales at Parkers are reported at 13,500 barrels, and 1,300 barrels at other points of the oil regions. We quote United, at wells, at $1 15; Union 10, $1 10@1 12½; Parkers, $1 05@1 07½; Karns and Relief 40, $1 05@1 10; immediate shipment $1 25@1 40.

REFINED—The market rules quiet with a lower range of prices at exporting points, and a weak feeling here. We note sales of 1,000 barrels on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad track at 10½@10¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10½@10¾c; 10@10½c; and 9¾@9⅞c delivered; 12¼c for spot; 12½c for May delivery. Philadelphia delivery is quoted at 12¾@12¾c for May. Baltimore delivery rules at 12¾c for part.

OIL BARRELS—We quote the market as unchanged and quiet at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph)

TITUSVILLE, May 12—*Oil market says*: Very little was done yesterday and the decline can be attributed to a great extent to this cause. United opened at $1 24, sold down to $1 15, but later in the day was strongest, and at the close was quoted at $1 17½. Sales:

Thursday	1,066	Monday	7
Friday	1,216	Tuesday	1,545
Saturday	352	Wednesday	1,112
Total this week			1,098
Total last week			1,113

HOGS.

Thursday	1,066	Monday	7
Friday	1,216	Tuesday	1,545
Saturday	352	Wednesday	1,112
Total this week			1,098
Total last week			18,337

SHEEP.

Thursday	1,743	Monday	864
Friday	864	Tuesday	4,591
Saturday	1,000	Wednesday	4,305
Total this week			12,358
Total last week			12,218

Sales and Purchases.

The following sales and purchases of cattle, hogs and sheep were made for the week ending Wednesday, May 12th, as copied from the books of leading live stock dealers. For the convenience of the reader we give the number of the cattle sold and their weight, the hogs and prices paid per cwt. or per head. The reader can thus see at a glance the exact state of the market for the week:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.
J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:		
3	3,040	6 20
3	3,040	6 20
1	1,350	6 00
13	16,060	6 25
11	13,850	6 25
16	20,760	6 40
5	6,780	7 20
3	4,370	6 00
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:		
17	19,080	6 00
5	2,170	6 25
14	16,800	6 25
15	20,220	5 90
Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:		
15	17,460	6 25
19	19,095	6 40
16	19,540	6 40
17	19,125	6 40
17	17,391	6 60
14	18,070	6 60
3	3,720	6 75
1	945	6 00
3	3,780	6 80
16	21,750	6 40
2	2,330	6 40
11	13,520	6 60
2	2,220	6 60
1	1,240	6 75
9	9 calves	7 50
15	19,100	6 75
16	17,280	6 50

No.	Weight.	Price.
21	2,270	6 50
41	7,810	6 00
47	8,630	6 00
93	24,430	6 00
39	4,990	6 25
20	4,860	7 50
195	47,950	6 50
53	10,080	6 00
13	1,760	7 55
66	14,520	6 75
2	1,470	6 50
50	11,880	6 00
4	1,000	6 00
49	8,900	7 55
J. F. Saddler & Co. sold:		
11	3,230	$8 00
299	70,710	6 00
58	12,420	6 00
26	6,050	6 75
78	20,060	6 75
10	2,250	8 00
104	22,880	6 75
121	22,620	7 65
129	30,030	8 75
21	4,360	8 75

SHEEP.

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
47	3,250	5 20	170	16,050	6 00
89	8,890	6 00	30	3,780	6 00
419	41,790	5 50	245	38,990	5 50
77	7,250	5 75	114	8,880	4 75
50	4,800	5 50	16	1,440	5 00
107	14,880	4 55	41	3,920	4 75
3	345	6 50			

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

	4,750	$4 80	185	16,880	$5 40
263	32,050	5 40	217	20,850	5 40
210	20,170	5 40	351	30,180	5 40
15	1,450	6 00	327	30,720	5 40

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

110	10,010	$5 20	18	1,510	$5 25
203	17,340	5 12	200	17,800	5 00
206	17,640	5 50	101	9,320	5 25
300	32,250	5 50	120	10,580	5 25
104	9,530	5 50	110	9,680	5 25
1	buck	3 50	105	9,090	5 25
231	21,050	5 25	90	8,110	5 25
160	9,220	5 00	300	28,200	5 25
191	16,020	5 25	106	9,190	5 12
100	9,450	5 00	100	8,750	5 25
207	19,180	5 25	178	17,020	7 00
70	5,600	6 50	67	5,380	6 50
126	9,150	5 80	2	bucks	5 00
124	9,780	4 55			

Holmes, Laferty & Glass sold:

55	5,610	$5 50	178	18,030	$5 70
78	9,420	5 25	108	9,450	5 40
349	39,750	5 40	233	21,240	5 65
98	10,080	5 25	200	17,740	5 80
54	12,280	5 25	43	10,330	5 90
195	15,060	5 50	128	14,040	5 75
15	3,530	5 25	38	6,680	5 90
24	5,570	8 00	46	8,560	5 90
285	11,570	7 20	34	15,300	7 85
120	23,900	8 00	2	510	8 50
6	590	8 25	16	3,180	8 25
17	19,740	7 65	18	16,740	7 90
34	2,660	8 25	15	3,420	8 50
24	5,180	8 50	12	1,660	8 00

Volter & Brainard bought:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	990	$8 00	101	19,120	$7 80
12	22,200	7 70	23	4,000	7 50
1	90	3	1	1,110	6 50
122	22,420	7 80	4	690	6 50
2	12,750	7 70	44	10,230	7 90
2	550	6 50	104	18,870	7 45
23	12,870	7 50	10	1,610	7 50
23	4,210	7 50	10	1,610	7 50
3	1,220	6 50	92	17,070	7 70
120	22,760	7 80	52	9,460	7 50
83	21,800	7 50	124	22,310	7 50
2	1,260	7 50	3	1,050	6 50
85	14,670	7 80	101	20,570	7 80
81	16,800	7 60	147	19,300	7 40
1	180	7 50	61	11,020	7 80
105	17,950	7 50	24	2,320	8 00
35	23,940	8 75	105	25,120	8 55
1	1,000	7 50	1	1,000	7 50
111	19,340	7 65	7	1,400	7 70
1	22,000	Chicago			

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

2	370	$6 00	111	22,510	$7 90
1	70	8 50	143	22,820	7 95
3	610	6 00	7	1,270	7 50
18	2,970	7 70	6	1,150	7 50
1	1,660	7 65	97	10,980	7 90
52	9,430	7 65	3	600	7 50
19	4,290	8 50	1	420	8 25
41	8,530	7 65	3	600	8 00
37	6,600	7 70	3	570	8 00
88	12,290	7 30	6	1,270	8 00
114	22,570	7 90	28	6,000	8 00
56	6,440	7 70	15	2,290	7 50
110	20,270	7 65	8	1,320	8 00
50	6,000	7 30	40	8,840	8 00
56	11,850	7 90	44	6,210	8 00
111	23,200	8 00	7	1,630	8 25
2	710	7 00			

Holmes, Laferty & Glass sold:

71	11,880	$7 70	1	270	$7 00
1	310	6 50	75	7,460	7 40
23	10,090	8 50	168	26,380	7 40
19	3,450	8 00	92	17,070	7 70
3	1,280	6 50	129	24,470	7 70
3	540	6 75	124	22,310	7 50
183	32,920	7 50	36	5,310	7 50
98	14,570	7 50	3	1,070	7 50
75	10,660	7 50	250	41,030	7 80
75	10,870	7 50	38	5,150	7 75
25	10,035	8 05	51	9,650	7 60
13	3,500	7 50	58	10,000	7 60

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

1	410	$7 00	44	10,725	$8 50
46	7,240	7 60	41	10,180	8 25
2	750	6 00	10	2,710	8 00
22	5,590	7 50	51	12,190	8 00
1	280	7 50	102	24,750	8 00

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

26	2,660	$8 25	114	20,610	$7 65
157	21,190	8 00	13	2,110	7 65
125	24,410	7 80	51	8,910	7 60
76	12,500	7 70	74	14,140	7 60
54	12,280	7 50	43	10,330	7 90
75	13,060	8 50	128	24,040	7 75
15	3,530	8

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, } PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY 12, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.955	58	58	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.889	84	37	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.005	55	55	N.W.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.921 Highest thermom. 75
Mean thermometer....56.7 Lowest thermom. 53
Rainfall..... .13

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A passenger train on the Connellsville and Greensburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran over a cow near Connellsville last evening, throwing the engine over an embankment and instantly killing Engineer Welty and Fireman Murray, both of Connellsville. The passengers escaped uninjured.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

The contract for the construction of that part of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad between the Youghiogheny river and the steel works, in Connellsville, has been let: also the bridge over the Youghiogheny and the bridge over Mount's creek. It is intended to have the cars running regularly from Greensburg through to Mount Braddock by the first of August.

A Faithful Employee Rewarded.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati, received last evening, explains itself:

At a quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company, held here to-day, George H. Price, messenger, who killed the robber in his car on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, a few days since, was voted $1,000 in gold. They also voted $2,000 per annum to the Expressmen's Society, to be paid to the heirs of deceased members who die in the service of the company.

Important to Manufacturers.

In our for sale column to-day there appears the announcement of the administrators sale of the Monongahela foundry, machine and mill furnishing shops belonging to the estate of the late William J. Anderson located at No. 39 Water street this city. A full description of the property will be found in the advertisement together with the terms of payment. The sale takes place on Monday of next week on the premises. This is a rare chance for capitalists who desire to embark in manufacturing business and all who are interested should make it a point to attend the sale.

Terrible Mortality from Consumption.

The mortuary reports show that the past trying season has been most fatal to consumptives. No one can be blind to the fact that half the lives destroyed by this disease might have been saved had they discovered it in time. All those who have reason to fear for the conditions of their lungs should have them examined at once. Dr. Hoofer, the well known pulmonary specialist, No. 12 Fourth avenue, is preparing a table of ten thousand examinations in order to determine the effects of different callings upon these organs, and will examine all those applying to him free of charge.

Suit About a Lease.

Mrs. Maria McTighe, owner of the building corner fifth avenue and Grant street, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against Joseph Abel, Jos. P. Quinn, Christopher Wagner and Philip Tress. The orastrix sets forth that she leased the first floor and cellar of Joseph Abel, one of the defendants, for a period of five years, on condition that it was to be used as a drug store, and for no other purpose; that in violation of the agreement, the complainant sets forth, Mr. Abel has made somearrangements with Quinn, Wagner and Tress, by which the premises are to be used and occupied as a tavern or drinking house. She prays the court to enjoin the defendants from so using the premises.

The McClurkan-Thompson Case.

The ejectment case of Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses B. Thompson and others, to recover possession of a property situated at the corner of the west Diamond and Diamond alley, which has been tried several times before a jury, assumed a new phase yesterday. McClurkan and others yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas, No. 1, against Thompson, Morell and Greer, asking the court to decree that Thompson, be required to give an account of all rents and profits derived from the property, and that he, Thompson, may be compelled to execute and deliver to plaintiff a good and sufficient deed, and that the defendant be compelled to deliver up the premises to the plaintiffs.

Sudden Death of a Juror.

Dr. Gibson, of Williamsport, a juror in attendance at the United States Court, died suddenly on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. John Baldridge, Braddock borough, where he was visiting. He had been in delicate health for some months, and hoped that a change of air and scenery would have developed him. Before retiring for the night, he said he felt unwell, and bathed his feet in warm water. Mr. Baldridge was asked to remain in the room for a short time, and the doctor soon after fell in a fainting fit and expired before a physician could be had. The deceased was an esteemed citizen of Williamsport, and a physician of eminence. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has a brother who is a minister in the same denomination and a member of the Erie Conference.

One Word More.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in the *Telegraph*, who signs himself "Pittsburgh," does not mingle much with the business men of Pittsburgh, or at least get far out of the influence of the Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, or he would know better than to speak of the opposition that the selection of Hamilton Hall has developed, as the "yelping of a baker's dozen." He evident y sees through the same glasses that some interested parties use. We had hoped the discussion of this subject had covered all the ground and intended to have said not anything more, but must advise "Pittsburgh" to t-ke the time to call on the business men of our community and see how few and how little cals all who do not reside in the East End, and he will find that the matter is more than the yelping of a baker's dozen in opposition to taking the Exposition out of the city.

MEREDX.

Solicitorship of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The *Chronicle*, of last evening, says: Ex-United States Senator Scott has accepted an appointment as solicitor at Pittsburgh, to take charge of the legal business of all the lines running west and south of this city, operated in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is understood that he enters at once upon the discharge of his very important duties. In railway circles this will be recognized as the selection of a man who will attend promptly to all cases demanding the attention of a legal advisor at once. The cases in court, however, will be tried by Messrs. Hampton and Black, as formerly. These gentlemen, who have been attending to the legal business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company, are overburdened with labor, and the appointment of Senator Scott will serve to relieve them of considerable business outside of the conduct of cases in court.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Palmer's benefit last evening was well attended. The play was "Hamlet," according to the programme published. The stock company deserve much credit for the faithful manner in which they stood by the beneficiary and went through their parts under somewhat adverse circumstances. It would be impolitic to the gentleman who played the part of *Hamlet* to encourage him in his theatrical aspirations. Without any of the prominent requisites for the profession which are sometimes born in men and women, it would be many weary years before he could entertain an audience in "Hamlet" or any play of like character. We forbear detailed criticism of the amateur, and give him the advice, most kindly meant, not to persist in this direction after fame or wealth.

To-night "Married Life" and "Sarah's Young Man" will be given by the company.

Harry Eisler's Benefit.

Mr. Harry Eisler, for a long time treasurer of the Pittsburgh Opera House, will have his annual benefit at that theater to-morrow evening. Harry is, deservedly, one of the most popular young men in the community, and can always count on a full turn-out when his name appears in big type on the bills. He has arranged an exceptionally excellent programme, including the fine old play, "The Poor Gentleman," a concert by the great Western Band, and selections, vocal and instrumental, by the wonderful Praeger family. Let every one who can do so, turn out on Friday evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Jennie Engle, Fanny Herring, T. J. Martin, Kitty Henderson, Harris and Carroll, George F. Moore, Minnie Rainforth and all the company will appear this evening in a new and attractive bill, including an attractive drama.

Library Hall.

The Germania Orchestra will give their eleventh matinee at Library Hall on Friday afternoon, under the leadership of Professor Toerge. Full programme and particulars are given in our advertising columns.

Tony Pastor's Troupe.

Tony Pastor, the most popular comic singer of the day, with his troupe, will be at Library Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, and will give an extra matinee on Wednesday.

Georgia Minstrels.

The original Georgia Minstrels—genuine colored men—will give performances here on the evenings of the 20th and 21st inst. They are very popular here, being equal to most if not all of the white troupes traveling.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reorganization of the Board of Commissioners—Election of Chief Engineers.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening, and after the transaction of routine business, as reported elsewhere, reorganized for the ensuing year by the unanimous re-election of George W. Wilson, Esq., as President. This is the second re-election of Mr. Wilson, and is a deserved compliment. He has been attentive to his duties, and as presiding officer has always administered the responsibilities of the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the members.

Mr. John Hamill was elected Chief Engineer, and Mr. Samuel N. Evans Assistant for the ensuing year. Mr. Hamill has been Assistant Chief for three years, and ever given satisfaction, and will sustain his reputation as a fireman in his advanced and more responsible position. Mr. Evans has been connected with the department during the past year as engineer of the Duquesne No. 2, and was highly recommended for the position of Assistant Chief.

Mr. Wm. J. White retires from the department with credit. He has been Chief for three years, previous to which he was Assistant. Almost all his life—twenty-five years he remarked last night on retiring—he has been a fireman and connected with the Pittsburgh department, to his retirement the good wishes of many warm friends go with him.

Capt. Samuel L. Fullwood was of course re-elected Superintendent of the alarm telegraph.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A National Gathering of Temperance Reformers—Yesterday's Proceedings—Addresses—Appointment of Committees—The Business Committee Reports a Constitution for "The National Temperance Alliance of the United States"—The Report to be Taken Up for Discussion This Morning, Etc., Etc.

The National Temperance Convention, called for the purpose of forming a National Temperance Alliance, met yesterday morning in Dr. Howard's church, on Penn avenue. The attendance was quite large, many delegates from various parts of the country being present.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Shortly after ten o'clock the convention effected a temporary organization by calling Rev. Dr. Easton, of Illinois, to the chair, and appointing Dr. Jennings as Secretary.

After prayer by Dr. Jennings, the Chair read the call, which states the object of the convention thus: "It is intended absolutely to ignore all denominational distinction, and to aim at such an organization as will secure for this cause the united influence of the whole Church.

The following committee on permanent organization was then appointed: Chairman—Rev. J. H. Andrews, and Revs. John Graybburn, J. E. Barnett, John Grant, O. Babcock, Wm. Hunter and Thos. H. Rabe, Esq. This committee retired and the following committee on getting delegates' names was appointed: Rev. Robert Audly Browne, Chairman; Revs. Mead and Ormond, and B. R. Bradford, Esq., of New Brighton.

An appropriate address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Rev. Dr. Swift, of which we have only space for the two concluding paragraphs. The speaker said:

The times to which we are approaching are suggestive. The great Centennial of our Nation will soon be upon us. Already the round of anniversaries has commenced. Approved histories are in demand. The memories of the times when the Nation was in its infancy, are being revived. Would that the Centennial might be signalized by the dawning of a brighter day to our land. And surely it would impart new hopes to many intelligent, thoughtful, anxious people, if, coincident with this anniversary, all Christian workers in this department could be united in some feasible scheme overspreading our whole country with its organizations, and enlisting all willing hands in no fitful, spasmodic effort. Be assured we need it. Our nation needs it. This curse is corrupting the springs of power. It is debasing our public men. It is demoralizing the masses. It is weakening the Government, and unless something is soon done the histories of future centuries will show a record for us not unlike many which have preceded it. It will be this: "In about a century the people of the United States reached their grandest height, and then rapidly declined through the influence of extravagance, effeminacy and corruption."

Once more we welcome you to our city. And as that most worthy and courageous dweller in Bethlehem, Judea, said to the reapers, so say we to delegates to reapers in this department of world's great harvest. "The Lord be with you." And as the cloud, the symbol of the divine presence encompassed the summit of Horeb, so may the overshadowing presence of the Holy Spirit be felt by every heart, and all have reason to say, "It is good to be here."

Rev. W. T. Meloy responded on behalf of the delegates. He assured them that in charging its duties, Colonel Danks entertained the audience with a temperance song.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Rev. J. H. Andrew, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the following names:

For President—Rev. Robert Audley Brown, of New Castle, Pa. (United Presbyterian); Vice Presidents—Rev. J. H. Knowles, Boston, Mass. (Presbyterian); Mrs. Wittenmyer, Philadelphia, (Methodist Episcopal); J. N. Stewart, Esq., New York; Rev. Dr. Morris, (Presbyterian); James Black, Esq., Lancaster, Pa. (Methodist Episcopal); Rev. Joseph King, Alleghiny; (Disciples); Rev. Dr. Marion Morrison, College Springs, Iowa, (United Presbyterian); Rev. Dr. Cathcart, Baltimore, (Lutheran); Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, (Episcopal); Miss E. L. Beeson, Uniontown, (Presbyterian); Rev. S. C. Jennings, Allegheny, (Presbyterian); Mrs. H. N. K. Goff, Philadelphia, (Presbyterian); Rev. Alex. Clark, Pittsburgh, (Methodist Episcopal); Rev. J. A. McGuire, Allegheny, (Methodist Episcopal); Hon. B. R. Bradford, New Brighton, (Presbyterian); Rev. Dr. A. M. Milligan, Allegheny, (Reformed Presbyterian); Rev. James Eaton, Allegheny, (Congregationalist); Rev. A. K. Bell, Roindaysburg, (Baptist); Rev. Sylvester Burt, Barnesville, Ohio, (Methodist Episcopal); Rev. Dr. J. B. Bittinger, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, (Presbyterian); "Mother" Stewart, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Mattie Mc. Brown, Alliance, Ohio; Mrs. M. U. Hunt, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, New Castle, Pennsylvania; O. C. Hartshorn, Erie, Mount Union, Ohio; J. H. Bristor, Esq., Marshinburg, Ohio; Rev. Thos. H. Rabe, Esq. Pittsfield, Indiana, Pa.; Dr. E. T. Jeffers, Washington College, Wilmington; Dr. R. H. Fisher, Mt. Union, Pa.; Rev. R. L. Ormond, Sharon, Pa. Secrefaries—Rev. Dr. Locke, Allegheny, (U. P.); Rev. R. T. Woodburn, Allegheny, (U. P.); Rev. R. T. Miller, (M. E.,) Pittsburgh.

The report was adopted.

Following these announcements a motion to adjourn until two o'clock in the afternoon prevailed, and all present were invited by Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., to proceed to the Alliance Rooms for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled, President Brown in the chair. The first half hour was occupied with devotional exercises.

The following were added to the list of Vice Presidents: Rev. J. G. Yaeger, Miss.; Mrs. H. H. Duff, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Diessim, Springfield, O.; Mrs. S. Collins, Pittsburgh, and President McKillip.

The following committees were then appointed and retired for consultation:

On Business—Rev. R. T. Miller, E. E. Swift, R. W. French, Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, Rev. J. B. Bittenger, Rev. Johnston and Rev. T. Mc. Cleary.

On Resolution—Revs. Dr. Grimes, Cadiz Ohio, John McClintock, Cyrus Cummings, A. M. Milligan and Mrs. (Mother Stewart), Miss Kate Thompson and General F. E. Lane.

A resolution limiting the speeches to ten minutes was adopted.

Speeches were then declared in order, when Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society of New York, and agent for various temperance publications, in response to a call, made an address, favoring the circulation of temperance literature, as well as crusading, as among the effective modes of carrying on the temperance work.

Mrs. Mattie McLellan Brown, of Alliance, O., Mrs. Hunt, a Quaker lady, of Indiana, and Mrs. H. K. Goff, of Philadelphia, followed in brief addresses.

A resolution recommending various temperance publications was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Rev. O. G. Babcock, Secretary of the State Temperance Union, responded to a call for an address. On the subject of local option, he said it was something the friends of temperance had not asked for. They asked for prohibition. The Rev. Dr. Lowrey had been beneficial to the cause. In the counties which had voted against license there had been a marked absence of paupers in the almshouse and prisoners in the jails. The repeal of that law had increased the number of wholesale liquor dealers in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities of the State. The reason of this was obvious. Under that law they could drive no market for their whisky and beer in the country districts. The repeal of local option was a blow at the temperance cause. The speaker said Governor Hartranft would be held responsible for his share in this matter, and for his part he would not vote for his reelection.

Mr. Latshaw, of Kittanning, was then called upon for a speech. He, like the gentleman who preceded him, deplored the repeal of local option, and censured the Governor for signing the bill.

Rev. J. M. Bain, of the Chicago Temperance Alliance, followed. He said the sentiment of the organization which sent him here was that this convention should endeavor to unite all denominations in this temperance reform movement—to take hold of the same rope, or by some system of ropes, provided they are affixed to old King Gambrinus and King Alcohol, in order that they may be pulled from their thrones.

Rev. Babcock moved that a collection be taken up to defray the expenses of those who had so generously provided lunches for the delegates. These ladies had fed the delegates bountifully, and had refused to take their money. He insisted that a sum of money be raised and placed in their hands to enable them to meet their expenses. The motion prevailed, and a handsome was collected:

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, from the Business Committee, submitted the following report:

Constitution of the National Christian Temperance Alliance of the United States of America.

PREAMBLE.

Children of God, you are called upon for united service in the cause of Christ and humanity.

Intoxicating liquors are destroying the bodies and souls of the people of our land at a fearful rate. It is in your power, with Divine help, to destroy this curse. Will you do it? This call is for the Church, under her powerful leader, the Captain of the Lord's hosts, to unitedly come to the front in this conflict and contend for the complete surrender of the liquor traffic.

Any compromise with the evil will only "be snares and traps unto you, and scourges in your sides and thorns in your eyes." It is estimated that at the present time there are over five hundred thousand men in our country who may be called drunkards. Your sons are blindly joining their tattered ranks, and as God works through human instrumentalities, we believe they can only be saved by demanding of the one hundred and ninety thousand drunkard makers that they stop their destructive work. With faith in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ, that the Holy Spirit will be granted us in this righteous effort to destroy the works of the Devil, we call upon the entire Church of Christ in this Nation to organize, and adopt the following Constitution for their guidance:

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be called "The National Christian Temperance Alliance of the United States of America."

ARTICLE II—OBJECT.

The object shall be to bring the influence of the whole Christian church to bear directly and steadily against the evils of intemperance, and secure the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage throughout the entire country.

ARTICLE III.—METHODS OF WORK.

After forming this National Alliance, circulars shall be immediately issued by the Executive Committee to the pastors of all churches throughout each State, requesting them to convene at their several State capitals, accompanied by ten lay delegates from each congregation, on Tuesday, June 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. (or at any other time and place they may find to be more convenient), and organize State alliances auxiliary to the National.

It shall be the duty of each State Alliance to issue circulars as soon as they are organized, to the pastors in each country, requesting them to effect County Alliances, and when a county is organized the method of work shall be by two or more congregations uniting and forming into District Bands, who shall work for the abolition of the dram shops in their district, presenting the work by sermons, by public lectures, by prayer, by out-door work, by cottage prayer meetings, by distributing temperance documents, by obtaining signatures to the pledge, and by uniformly voting only for men of known temperance principles and who are opposed to the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors to fill all civil offices, using all lawful means to further the cause.

The District Bands shall report monthly to the County Alliance all the work they have done during the month. Blanks will be furnished them to fill out.

Each county Alliance shall report monthly to the State Alliance all that has been done in their county, and each State Alliance shall make a monthly report to the National Executive Committee made up from all their county reports, when the National Executive Committee, on or about the 10th of each month, shall issue a circular reporting the work done in the several States, with encouragements, how to overcome the discouragement, and with any information calculated to forward the work, thus stimulating each other to greater diligence.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. A congregation contributing to the Alliance constitutes its members active members of the Alliance.

SEC. 2. Each congregation connected with the Alliance must take up at least one collection annually, to be equally divided between the National, State, county and district organizations.

SEC. 3. A contribution of twenty dollars to the general work makes the contributor a life member.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers shall be, a President, one Vice President from each State, a Recording Secretary, six Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee composed of seven members, and together with one person from each denomination in each State shall form the National Central Committee of the Alliance, who shall be elected annually.

SEC. 2. No person shall be an officer in the Alliance who is not a member in good standing of a Christian church.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall have the power to fill all vacancies on the Central Committee, and to appoint special national Committees.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. The annual meetings for the reception of reports, election of officers and general business connected with the Alliance, shall be held on the second Wednesday of May of each year.

SEC. 2. All meetings of the Alliance shall be opened and closed with prayer.

ARTICLE VII.—NATIONAL PLEDGE.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly agree that I will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that in all suitable ways I will oppose their use, sale, manufacture and importation, and I trust, through Christ's strength I may be enabled to keep this covenant to the end of my life.

ARTICLE VIII—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular annual meeting.

The report was received, and a motion that its consideration be postponed over for action on to-day this morning prevailed.

The Convention then adjourned till half past seven p. m.

Evening Session.

The church was densely crowded last evening. The convention was called to order at half past seven, by President Brown.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, Rev. J. Barnett, of Connellsville, leading.

In accordance with the programme for the evening session, Rev. S. J. Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, addressed the convention upon the subject, "The Crusade; its Workers and Results." The speaker, after announcing that he was not Mentor-in-Chief of the crusade, but felt honored in being classed among her brothers, entered upon a full and interesting discussion of his subject. He traced the origin of the crusade to a little village in Ohio, where the wife of a drunkard visited a saloon-keeper and implored him to stop selling to her husband intoxicating liquors. The liquor seller declining to listen to her entreaties, she knelt and prayed for him. From this little circumstance sprang the crusade movement. Since then the bands of noble women who had adopted this means of combatting the evil of drunkenness, have been working earnestly and successfully. strikme at the fountain head of the monster Evil. They have elevated the work of the temperance reformers to a higher plane than it ever occupied before, and therein lies the success of the crusaders. That the work has not been attended with great success no one would deny.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

WHEREAS, The nation which undertakes to govern the liquor traffic will encounter the dangers from within as well as from without, stands responsible to God and to its citizens for the sufferings possible or actual from which is destroying annually one hundred and forty thousand lives, and entailing more misery than did the late rebellion, besides instigating the great majority of the crimes which employ our courts, fill our jails and penitentiaries, and the morals of our citizens, and that every citizen feels under this fearful responsibility until he votes against the traffic; and whereas, we submit this enemy equal to the full extent of his influence upon the Government; and

WHEREAS, Experience has satisfactorily shown that the only remedy for this evil is total temperance in the legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks; be it therefore

Resolved, 1. That we pledge ourselves as citizens to exert our whole political power in behalf of prohibition.

2. That we call upon the Church to exert her whole ecclesiastical influence—that those who manufacture, sell or use intoxicating drinking drinks, or sign petitions for licenses or bail bonds, and afford other facilities for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks be excluded from her pale.

3. That we pledge ourselves as citizens to aid to the extent of our power the execution of prohibitory laws.

4. That this Convention recommend to all church members and other friends of temperance to let the choice of civil officers to cast their votes only in favor of men of known and pronounced temperance principles, and such as are pledged in all their official acts to carry out these principles.

5. That we recognize with the highest satisfaction the devoted self-sacrificing and efficient efforts of the bands of temperance women, and that we plead success in them in our faith and labor of love—and express our confidence that the Christian women of our land were equally devoted to the cause its triumph would be near.

Rev. Dr. Grimes, of Cadiz, Ohio, addressed the Convention on "The Proper Method of Legislation to get rid of Intemperance." He said we had the misfortune always to appoint law markers who work in the interests of the liquor traffic. Prohibition alone would be powerless. We should have better legislation.

Rev. Dr. Locke discussed the resolutions followed, when Mr. Benj. R. Bradford, of New Brighton, moved that they be considered seriously, which motion prevailed.

Several motions to adjourn were made, when Mrs. Martha N. Hunt, of Indiana, said that these gentlemen who were clamoring for an adjournment would take their hats and leave, the business of the Convention would be greatly facilitated. "Let us stop this confusion," said the lady, "and pass these resolutions. If men can't get their wives jabbering all to pieces."

Pending the discussion of the resolutions the convention adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Using Two States to Collect a Debt.

Attempts have frequently been made to use the criminal courts of the State for the purpose of enforcing the payment of debts under the guise of "false pretense" acts. In other words, parties are often indicted for obtaining boarding, money, goods, etc., under false pretenses, when there have been no false pretenses in fact—such as is the defendant in this case—is, first, that he will keep the deposit with *reasonable care*, and secondly, that he will return it, upon request, to the depositor, or otherwise deliver it according to the terms of the trust upon which he received it. As to the first, the natural inquiry is—What is reasonable care? Being a bailee, without reward, he is bound to the exercise of *slight diligence only*, and is therefore not answerable except for *gross neglect*. But in every case proof falls short of that he should take reasonable care of the deposit."

He refused to charge the jury that the plaintiff failed to show such negligence as rendered the defendant liable, leaving the question to be determined by the jury. The jury did so.

William Whigham *et al.* vs. H. B. Cook & Co., motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* plaintiff.

William F. Lang, surviving partner of John Watt, late of Kittanning, Pa., vs. Cook & Co., in the Dunbar Iron Company. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Michael McGovern vs. Owen McGovern. Verdict for plaintiff for $311 47.

On motion of James Evans, Esq., Welty McCullough was admitted to practice as an attorney in this court.

J. H. Williams vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Action in ejectment. On trial.

The case of Collins and Moorhead vs. Oliver W. Barnes, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick and a jury.

The jury in the case of Duncan vs. the German Savings bank, after having been out all night, came into court and were discharged, having failed to agree.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Charles Fritsch was acquitted of a charge of malicious trespass, on oath of Louis Meinhavit.

A. Gainsford was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses, on oath of R. E. Breed, but ordered to pay the costs.

Frank Hickey was tried for larceny, on oath of Mary Hunter. Jury out.

Edward Bailey, indicted for nuisance, on oath of J. Boyd, is on trial.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Meeting of the Commission—Regular Business of the Old Board—Reorganization—Election of Officers—Chief White Retires.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, all the members being present. There was also a large attendance of outsiders interested in the matter of the election of Chief and Assistant Engineers, and the expected appointment of the new company for the Thirty-sixth ward.

After the usual preliminaries, applicants for position on the sub-list were heard, and approved as follows: Wm. H. Lewis, John Creegan, Joseph Brown, A. M. Moreland and John Murphy.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Regular monthly reports of officers were presented, the substance of which will be found below:

Chief Engineer Wm. J. White reported a total of twenty-one fires and alarms during the month of April, with a loss of $22,300, as far as heard from. The most destructive fire was on April 5th, at the Citizens' White Lead and Color Works, foot of Forty-third street. The Chief in his report recommended that the foreman of each company be furnished with a book in which to record the date and other matters of interest connected with the fires they attend.

The report was received and filed and the recommendation adopted.

The Secretary presented his report for April, as follows:

Salaries	$ 8,705 90
Offices and other expenses	2,959 98
Total	$10,737 88
Previously expended during the year	23,911 87
Total expenses up to date	$34,649 75

Report received and filed.

The committee for April, Messrs. Hays and Larimer, reported the cases of several members of the department who had been under charges preferred against them, as already reported. They also reported their action in directing the Chief to issue orders to all companies that the engineers must examine their engines after being in service. The report was received and filed, and the action of the committee approved.

The matter of the conviction of Chief White and two members of the department in the courts for forcible entry, in taking possession of the Twenty-fourth ward engine house, was brought up, but action was postponed until the sentence shall be pronounced by the Court.

A number of bills were presented and approved, after which the old Board adjourned.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn a temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. Jones to the chair.

Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of the members elect, Messrs. Pitcairn, Larimer and Pender, and they were duly admitted.

The election of a permanent President was declared in order, and Mr. Wilson, who was unanimously re-elected, after which Frank K. Case was re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Mr. Turley offered a resolution that all officers of the department be retained in their present positions. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 7 to 2.

A motion of Mr. Pitcairn to proceed to an election of Chief and Assistant Chief Engineer prevailed, when Mr. Chambers moved that the vote be taken by each member naming the person he desired for Chief Engineer.

W. J. White and John Hamill were nominated for Chief Engineer for the ensuing year, and the vote was taken as follows:

For Hamill—Messrs. Wilson, Pender, Hays and Jones, McElroy, Chambers and Pitcairn—6.

For White—Messrs. Torley and Larimer—2.

Mr. Hamill having received seven votes, was declared duly elected.

The following persons were nominated for Assistant Chief Engineer: Wm. Hays, Samuel N. Evans, Samuel McCutcheon, John Steen, and the vote was taken as follows:

For Evans—Messrs. Wilson, Hays, Larimer, Jones, McElroy, Chambers and Pitcairn—7.

For McCutcheon—Messrs. Torley and Pender—2.

Mr. Samuel Evans declared elected.

On motion, Mr. Samuel L. Fullwood was elected Superintendent of the Alarm Telegraph by acclamation.

Mr. McElroy moved to go into an election for Engineer of Duquesne No. 2, the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Evans. The ballot of Pouillard and Hamilton, Jr., John Freyvogle, Jacob Brenneman and John Fowler were nominated.

Subsequently the names of all candidates but Miller were withdrawn, and on motion he was elected engineer of the Duquesne Company.

CHIEF WHITE RELIEVED.

Chief Engineer White appeared and stated that he had been connected with the Fire Department for twenty-five years, but now wished to be retired from duty at once.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn, the request was granted, and that of the Chief of the Assistant Evans' responsibilities commenced forthwith.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Chief and Assistant, and they were brought into the room, when the Chief in a few turned their thanks for the honor conferred, pledging themselves to perform their duties to the best of their abilities.

Chief Engineer Hamill was instructed to have the number of the Department changed, the present heavy cap to the lighter regulation hat.

On motion, adjourned.

AN ANALYSIS OF KENT'S COMMENTARIES.

By Frederick S. Dickson. Published by Rees Welsh, 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. For Sale by Dodge and Brother, 89 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Price $5.

If the American student of law could not read the Commentaries of both Blackstone and Kent, his tutor would unquestionably direct him to the latter, which the late Chief Justice Duer, of New York, declared to contain all the learning of real and permanent importance that is to be found in the Commentaries of Blackstone, if we except that portion which relates to the feudal system, and to ecclesiastical government," adding that "they supply deficiencies that all the readers of Blackstone admit and regret." The pertinency of Kent's Commentaries to the everyday practice of the law in this country and the constantly increasing authority they carry with them, by the solid and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of errors detected and exposed, have been repeatedly yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a considerable length of time the special faults of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from the late Judge Story's notes to volume xv, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

TrhsA*

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

For Sale.

A lot on Western avenue, near Allegheny avenue, and back to the alley, for former fourhouse of forty-nine feet seven inches. This is a most desirable building site for one of the two cities, the location being an uncommonly desirable one, and the surroundings attractive in the extreme. For terms, &c., apply either in person or by letter at 58 and 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Chamber Sets.

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

May.

To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be nipped in the bud, if the proper remedies are adopted, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying, and one we advise all to heed. If troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, dizziness, biliousness, &c., take without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so safe, so speedy, so sure in its actions. It goes right at once to the seat of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the whole system. Perhaps you never heard of any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer should not forget to take one or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly restore the color of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing Physician, at 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to diseases of the kidneys,) has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile combined, in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills at fifty cents a box. Dr. Benson's Pills are well known and highly respected in Baltimore.—*Episcopal Methodist.* Sold by all druggists. HARTIS & EWING agents for Pittsburgh.

T. TH. S.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 227 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills, fifty cents a box. Sent by mail, R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TrhsA.

SINGULAR SOMNAMBULISM.

A Kentucky Calf Takes a Promenade While Asleep.

[From the Franklin (Ky.) Patriot.]

We have often heard of men prowling around in their sleep, and a few times in our career have heard of love-sick swains rising and clasping the bed post in a tender embrace, but until recently our ears were never startled by the astounding intelligence that a calf had so far departed from its nature as to engage in any somnambulistic performance. The calf referred to is the property of a lady living in Franklin, who will bear us out as regards the truthfulness of the following statement: Last Wednesday when the said calf had yielded to the somniferous influence of a hearty dinner and was lying in the yard, a sudden notion of promenading seemed to take possession of his dreaming faculties, and with one bound he arose like an extemporaneous speaker and ascended the steps leading to the hall. After promenading as long as he desired, he bent his steps in the direction of the parlor, which place he entered with a little less ceremony than a boy bringing in the coal, and advancing to the center of the room swept all the books, photographs and cards from the table with his caudal appendage and walked out on the porch, where he laid down the steps, turned round and walked into the sitting room, where he might have enjoyed himself but for his unfortunate tail, which came in contact with the fire. He must have suffered greatly before he awoke, as his indistinct mutterings testified, but nevertheless he continued to sleep till his tail was almost broiled.

How little nature has left undone to make a continuous inland channel along our coast, from the St. Lawrence to the St. Mary's, in Florida, is shown by the recently accomplished successful voyage of the paper canoe, "Maria Theresa," between those far-distant points.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

Another Narrow Gauge Road in Washington County.

The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* of this week contains the following: In accordance with the published notice, the meeting for the organization of the Washington and Nineveh Narrow Gauge Railroad Company convened at Concord church, May 9. A committee having been appointed to suggest a basis of organization, and name suitable persons as officers of the company for the first year or until their successors be duly qualified, reported the following named persons, who were unanimously chosen:

President—John G. Clark, Esq.

Vice President—Dr. W. S. Throckmorton.

Secretary—Rev. S. Winget.

Treasurer—R. W. Parkinson.

Board of Directors—Cephas Day, James Patterson, Anthony Trip, Samuel Iiams and Dr. W. S. Throckmorton, of Nineveh; J. W. Day, Dr. S. L. Blachley, and R. W. Parkinson, of Sparta; David Craft, Isaiah Sanders and Rev. S. Winget, of Prosperity; C. M. Reed, Esq., of Washington.

After the appointing of a committee consisting of the Secretary, Rev. S. Winget and four other directors, to-wit., Cephas Day, Anthony Trip, J. W. Day and David Craft, to